

# DEATH SENTENCE THAT WAS NOT CARRIED OUT

Corporal Passelow Escapes From German Prison Camp and Reaches London.

FEED HUNS ON FALSEHOODS

Scottish Soldier, Who Got Away Before Bullet Was Fired, Declares Men in Ranks Don't Know Progress of Fighting.

WRITTEN BY CORPORAL PASSELOW.

(International News Bureau.)

"The sentence of the court is that you will be shot within four hours."

Strangely enough this decision of the court-martial at Sennelager Camp, Westphalia, did not depress me in the least, for I was really too ill to care a toss.

The court scene was the sequel to my arrest on a charge of inciting the camp prisoners to mutiny, and the trial lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning till 2 in the afternoon.

For some amazing reason I was released after being taken to the condemned cell, and ordered to restart work. From that day till this I have never learned why the sentence was not carried out.

It was at Mons that I was captured. When our battalion got the order to retire a party of thirty-four men (of whom I was one) was under the leadership of Lieutenant Grey, detailed with orders to cover the retreat. Our other pals got safely away, and we ourselves began to retire. But, not knowing our ground, we eventually fell into the hands of the Germans, who by this time were surrounding us.

I remember well the astonishment of our German captors when they learned that they had been held up by a handful of Britishers.

As prisoners of war we were taken to Sennelager Camp, in Westphalia, which was just a rough plot of sandy ground, surrounded by barbed wire, with sentries every few yards.

Later we built a few huts ourselves, and when the Germans began to capture clothing from the French, we were served out with it. While erecting the huts I have seen our chaps go twelve hours at a stretch with no other food than a drink of coffee.

Even this was not enough for the brutal German guards, who seemed determined to break our spirits. For the slightest provocation of late we were taken to a post and whipped unmercifully. Licked and hit just like dogs, and, following this, would get a dose of the dark cells.

I have known cases where our lads have been kept without food for days, after which they have been tied to a tree, and food put tantalizingly in front of them, but, of course, entirely beyond reach.

FORCED TO WORK

IN IRON FOUNDRY

I have worked on road-making, helped on farms and made stoves and field cookers in a big iron foundry. Of course, this was all forced labor. For refusing to do some work I was sent to a punishment camp, after which I was sent to work in a paper mill. My guard did not hesitate to use his bayonet when I showed signs of slackening.

It was months before I had a bath, and when I did get one it was practically without soap. We had to march past a German soldier, who held a stick in his hand, on the end of which was a piece of black soap. As each Tommy passed he was struck on the head with the stick, and if he was lucky he got some soap. A bath after this method left one much worse than before.

The women of Germany have no option of work or play; they are forced to work. At one factory where I was it was a common thing for women to drop down exhausted from want of food. Many a time I have given my food to them when I have been almost starving myself. Their condition cut me to the heart.

When we have been leaving work for the day I have seen rows of these German workwomen lined up at various points we had to pass to go back to camp, and plead for bread. Each of these women received a week-end one pound of meat, which they had to make suffice for themselves and family. When working in the fields children have come home crying to us for bread and tugging at our coats. They were usually roughly handled by our armed guards.

SHOT FOR TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM ENEMY CAMP

Shortly afterwards I was put to work in another camp, where the prisoners comprised Russian, French, British and Belgian soldiers. One day, when working near a large wood in company with some Russian soldiers, one of the latter tried to escape. The distance to the edge of the wood was a sprint of about 100 yards, and if you reached that the chance of a reasonable chance of escape, for it was a very thick wood.

The Russian chose his moment well. He waited until our guard came to the extreme end of our line to inspect our work, and while he had his back turned to the other end where the Russian was the latter bolted.

At the same moment the guard happened to turn round and saw his prisoner fleeing. Without more ado he raised his rifle and took aim. Like a log the Russian dropped, and when we fetched him in he was dead.

The same night the prisoners were collected together and given a lecture by the commandant of the camp on what would happen if any of us attempted to escape.

In spite of all this, I was resolved upon an attempt to escape, and a Frenchman promised to come with me. For months we planned our escape in all its details, and at last the night for the attempt arrived.

Of course, all our comrades knew of our attempt, and aided us by making as much noise as they could in a reasonable way by playing mouth organs, concertinas, etc.

At last we managed to evade the guards. We made straight for a wood and lay down. Anxiously we watched the guards. Everything to them was usual. The prisoners of this particular hut were only having a good time of their own. An escape was far from their minds.

We had sufficient food concealed on us to last five days, moreover, we were armed with the best of instruments for an emergency of this sort. We had a compass, which we only consulted under the protection of a moonlight.

We made for Dusseldorf. It may

# SCOTCH NATIVES ARE SOLDIERS' MOURNERS

Bodies of Tuscania Victims Are Laid in Long Trenches, Bearing Numbers—People of Scotland Raise Subscription for Monument to Mark Resting Place of 171.

(By Associated Press.)

A SCOTCH SEAPORT, February 12.—A week ago, a week after the disaster, 171 victims of the ill-fated Tuscania had been laid to rest at different points on the Scottish coast. These were divided as follows: Americans, 131 identified and thirty-three unidentified; crew, four identified and three unidentified.

The Associated Press correspondent co-operated with the American army officers in obtaining these figures, which go forward to Washington as the most accurate and complete list obtainable. The last seventeen of these bodies recovered—all Americans—were buried this afternoon, villagers again coming many miles in a downpour of rain to pay their simple tribute to the American dead. The bodies were brought to the burial place on one big motor truck, which was followed along the route several miles long by the equal of two or three hundred American survivors and the village mourners. One of the villagers carried the Union Jack, while an American soldier held aloft the Stars and Stripes.

ONE LONG GRAVE HAS FORTY-NINE BODIES

At another point in a long grave are forty-nine bodies. They are all in coffins and are numbered from one to forty-nine in the following order: Unidentified private, Jesse M. Scholles, Captain Leo P. Lebron, John Jenkins, wireless operator; James A. Price, Boise; two unidentified privates, Claude W. Walker, Los Angeles; E. O. Peck, George W. Tomlin, Ethan Allen White, unidentified private, Oscar Lee Smith, Winters, Edgar E. Burns, unidentified member of crew, George Merns, unidentified private, Tula E. Thompson, Del Walter Leonard, Whittington Sherman, Lieutenant E. Philip Lightall, W. E. Wilson, unidentified private, Daniel Tschirg Bryant, unidentified private, William O. Williams, Richard Dell Pledge, three unidentified privates, E. J. Buckley, J. E. Bishop, two unidentified privates, E. E. Young, Gilmore Engel Percy, three unidentified privates, Captain Philip V. Sherman, unidentified private, unidentified member of crew, three unidentified privates, William Arthur Moore, Oria E. Hutchins.

At a third place forty-four victims are buried in three trenches, the largest holds eighteen bodies, another six and a third ten. In the first-named the bodies have been numbered from one to eighteen, in this order: FORTY-FOUR VICTIMS LIE

IN THREE LONG TRENCHES

Harry Carpenter, two unidentified privates, John A. Laakko, Rocco Calareso, Ade McGoy, two unidentified privates, Stanley A. Anspurger, E. A. Houston, Stanley L. Collins, Joseph G. Maxstruck, Otto Ray Martin, Columbus Hill, Clara Metznerbaum, William Clark Jackson, John Eichhammer, Ben Barker.

Those in the next grave are numbered from nineteen to thirty-four, as follows: Unidentified private, Wesley W. Hyatt, Anstad Gunder, Van Smith Peters, William H. Ralsner, Fred N. Unger, Frank Drahot, John O. Robinson, Edgar Cullen, J. P. Wasson, E. F. Church, Henry A. Stemmer, N. B. Short, three unidentified privates.

In a third grave only ten men were buried, tagged from one to ten, as follows: John Sloss, Riley F. Murray, H. G. Bates, Anthony Elboni, Winston A. Harbeck, L. N. Collins, Claude Bradley, J. B. Crow, D. E. Inglehart, A. S. Gillespie.

about a week ago, was the cause of his death.

Mr. Turner was for years an engineer on the Norfolk and Western Railway and lived in Roanoke until a few years ago, when he came to Lynchburg and became proprietor of the Colonial Hotel. Besides being a Mason, he was a member of the Roanoke lodge of Elks and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Surviving him is his wife, who is now critically ill at the Lynchburg Hospital, and a daughter, Miss Margaret; a brother, J. Sydney Turner, of Richmond, and a sister, Mrs. J. R. Hammock, of Blackstone.

**Mrs. Hugh Gore.** (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) CLINTON FORGE, Va., February 13.—Mrs. Hugh H. Gore died after a very brief illness yesterday evening at her home in this city, death being caused by an attack of acute Bright's disease. The deceased was thirty-five years old and is survived by her husband, who was a member of the Methodist Church. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon, and will be conducted by Rev. S. L. Rudisill, the Methodist minister of Covington.

**Mrs. Martha M. Walters.** (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) DANVILLE, Va., February 12.—The burial took place here this afternoon of one of the oldest residents of Danville, and one widely known in the surrounding counties, Mrs. Martha M. Walters died peacefully yesterday evening at her home, "Cottage Court," near the city, in her eighty-seventh year. She was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Helms, who died in 1821. In 1856 she was married to Asaph Graves Walters, a widower, but also the children of her husband by an earlier marriage, and was identified closely with many charitable undertakings in her prime.

**Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison.** (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WILLIAMSBURG, Va., February 13.—A double funeral took place here yesterday afternoon, when the friends of W. H. Macon, whose death occurred Sunday, and that of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, who died Monday, assembled in Bruton Parish Church to pay their last tribute of respect. Both deaths occurred in the same house. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. Ruffin Jones, and the body of Mr. Macon was laid to rest in Cedar Grove Cemetery, while Mrs. Harrison was buried at 12 o'clock to-day in the same grave with her husband in Bruton churchyard.

**Mrs. Elvin Parker.** FREDERICKSBURG, Va., February 13.—Mrs. Viola Parker, wife of Elvin Parker, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sorrell, of Caroline County, died Sunday at the home of her parents, after a long illness, aged twenty-three years. She is survived by her parents, her husband and two children.

**Robert H. Turner.** (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) LYNCHBURG, Va., February 13.—Robert H. Turner, aged fifty-two years, died yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at his residence after a lingering illness. He was paralyzed several years ago and a second stroke, sustained

# SAYS OFFICER SHOULD HAVE BEEN DISMISSED

General Criticizes Sentence of Lieutenant Absent Without Leave From Camp Lee.

TWO MONTHS FOR PRIVATE

Field Artillery Battery Adopts Eleven Belgian and French Orphans. Three Trains of Western Pennsylvanians Arrive.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CAMP LEE, February 13.—"The court erred on the side of leniency in failing to sentence the accused to be dismissed from service," was the comment of Brigadier-General Lloyd M. Brett in reviewing the case of Second Lieutenant John T. Spicknall, of the Third Hundred and Fifteenth Field Artillery, who pleaded guilty to absenting himself without leave from his command. A general court had sentenced the second lieutenant to be restricted to the limits of the post or camp where he may be serving for a period of six months.

On December 21 Lieutenant Spicknall, who is from Baltimore, asked for a leave, which Captain Vermer A. Welte, his company officer, refused to grant. The following day Mr. Spicknall left camp, and did not return until January 25. When he tried to plead guilty to the offense, and a minimum penalty was imposed by the court, the commanding general can disapprove the sentence of the court, but cannot impose a heavier penalty than the court gives.

Lieutenant Spicknall is the first officer of the Eighty-third Division who has been sentenced for an offense by a general court.

In reviewing the case General Brett said: "The sentence, though inadequate, is approved, and will be duly executed at the station of his battery. The court erred on the side of leniency in failing to sentence the accused to be dismissed from service. If officers are permitted to absent themselves without authority, especially after having been denied leave of absence, as was true in this case, then they must be incapable of demanding any proper discipline from soldiers under similar circumstances. Lieutenant Spicknall has made a bad beginning in his military career, and unless he shows hereafter a higher standard of conduct and a better conception of the responsibilities of his position, his career in the army, which ought to bring him hereafter the proud distinction of having served his country in the hour of its need, must, on the other hand, be quickly terminated. It is hoped that his trial will serve to remind him of the serious responsibilities imposed upon officers and of the inevitable consequences to himself if he continues a course of conduct such as that which has placed his commission in jeopardy in the present case."

Private Samuel J. Smith, of the Three Hundred and Eighty-third Infantry, pleaded guilty to absenting himself without leave, and was sentenced to two months at hard labor. He is from Hopkins Gap, Rockingham County, Va. Smith's brother was recently convicted of the same offense and sentenced to six months at hard labor.

Eleven Belgian and French orphans have been adopted by the officers and men of the Three Hundred and Thirtieth Field Artillery, and for the duration of the war these children will be provided for by the artillerymen. The estimated cost of keeping one of the children is \$125 a year.

The plan embraces every individual in the regiment. Colonel Charles D. Heron, the commanding officer, and his wife will each adopt one child. Each of the six batteries, including the officers and the supply company, headquarters and the officers of the brigade, will provide for another orphan.

This is the first regiment that has taken steps toward caring for the orphans of any of the allied nations.

Eleven hundred and eighty-two additional selected men from Western Pennsylvania arrived at camp this afternoon and to-night. These special trains were necessary to transport the men. They are a part of a quota of 2,508 that is being forwarded from that State. This makes Pennsylvania's quota on the first draft 80 per cent of the total. An additional 12 per cent will be forwarded from Western Pennsylvania on the 23d.

Virginia's quota is practically complete, and West Virginia is to forward the balance of its quota of white men to Camp Meade. There will be sufficient men from Pennsylvania to bring the division to full war strength, but if they are assigned to the various units that need them it will mean that Virginia and West Virginia regiments will lose their identity as essentially representative of these respective States.

**LIKE BOLT FROM HEAVEN'S BLUE**

A happy discovery of Cincinnati chemist interests women here

Your high heels have put corns on your toes and calluses on your feet, but why care now?

A genius in Cincinnati discovered a magic ether compound and named it "Miller's Foot Powder."

A quarter ounce of this freezone can now be had at any drug store for a few cents. Apply a few drops on your tender, aching corns or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so shriveled and loose that you lift it off with your fingers.

Just think! You get rid of a hard corn, soft corn or a corn between the toes, as well as hardened calluses for a few cents and without suffering one particle, without the slightest irritation. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so shriveled and loose that you lift it off with your fingers.

**Montague Mfg. Co.**  
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LUMBER AND MILL WORK.

# Important News Quickly Told

Events From Various Sources Reduced to Minimum Space.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, February 13.—Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. P. Morgan, was one of the passengers who arrived here to-day on an American liner. She is on furlough, for rest from her relief work in France. Another American liner also arrived safely, neither having encountered a submarine.

BOSTON, February 13.—Organized labor was aroused to-day over the introduction of a bill in the Legislature to compel crews of elevated railway cars to pay all damage suit accounts. The bill provides that the pay of the crews shall be assessed to secure payment.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Paul Minton, Jr., aged eleven, of Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, settled, through his father to-day, for \$30,000 a \$70,000 damage suit against the Matthew Baird contracting company. A paving stone fell on Paul last July and crippled him for life.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., February 13.—Mrs. Irene Cockfair, a native of Hinsdale, Mass., will be ninety-nine years old on Friday. She will spend the day planning her next summer's garden and knitting a Red Cross sweater.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., February 13.—Billy Sunday, now conducting an evangelistic campaign in Washington, sent to-day that he will visit Syracuse to assist in the prohibition campaign now on.

BOSTON, February 13.—Charles Barron, a well-known actor, died here late to-day. He was co-star with Booth, McCullough and Julia Marlowe.

DEBATE BUCHANAN STATUE

Republicans Oppose Granting Permission for Memorial in Washington Park to Former President.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, February 13.—For three hours to-day the House debated a resolution to permit the erection in a Washington park of a statue of James Buchanan, for which Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, a niece of President Buchanan, had offered \$100,000. No vote was reached, and opposition from the Republicans rendered no signal service to the nation, led the Democrats to charge that a political fight was being made.

Former Speaker Cannon, appearing with his arm in a sling, as a result of a fall some weeks ago, urged adoption of the resolution, declaring that Buchanan was "after all, President of the United States."

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That OLD HAT

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# WOULD HAVE UNITED STATES OPERATE YARDS

Delays in Shipbuilding Construction Is Charged to Labor Difficulties.

MANY WORKERS ON STRIKE

Shipping Board Is Now Working on Uniform Wage Scale to Become Operative in Eastern Yards, Since Similar Plan Is Success on Pacific.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Delays in shipbuilding construction, charged to a considerable extent to labor difficulties, has brought agitation in Congress for government operation of the yards, and it was learned to-night the Shipping Board has been asked to consider the matter of taking over at least some private plants. Herebefore the board has taken the position that if the labor situation is straightened out the yards will turn out as much tonnage under private management as they would if run by the government.

Virtually all ship construction now under way in the United States is for the government but the yards themselves are operated as private enterprises. The Shipping Board is having three government-owned fabricating steel yards built near Philadelphia but their management too, is in private hands.

Shipping Board officials to-night declined to say what their attitude towards government operation of yards now is, but it is known that if any yards are taken over it will be those which are not producing ships rapidly, and that others which are doing good work will be left with their present management.

Despite the high wages paid shipyard workers, there have been many strikes in the shipbuilding industry as in any other line of work. The Shipping Board is engaged now in trying to work out uniform wage scales for shipyard workers, and already has put a scale into force on the Pacific Coast.

Complaints have reached the Shipping Board from shipyard owners that riveters are not driving the number of rivets they should, and that they are held down to a small maximum by union regulations. The board will attempt to raise the maximum, at the same time insisting that wage scales for piece work shall not be reduced where more work is done.

**Aviator Takes Awful Plunge.**  
SAN ANTONIO, February 13.—Lieutenant C. B. Hightower, of Station Tex., aviation section, signal corps, caught in a tall spin at an altitude of 6,000 feet to-day, fell more than a mile into a bit of open ground on the municipal golf links. He alighted unhurt.

**IdleNESS A CRIME**

New Jersey Legislature Passes Stringent Law to Force All to Seek Work.

TRENTON, N. J., February 13.—Idle-ness will be a crime through New Jersey when Governor Edge affixes his signature to a bill passed by the Legislature, designed to bring into use the full man power of the population. Failure to keep busy or to get busy under provisions contained in the bill, when told to do so, renders an idler subject to \$100 fine or imprisonment for three months, or both.

**Lifts Quarantine at Norfolk.**  
NORFOLK, Va., February 13.—The quarantine at the naval base and other naval reservations recently declared as a precautionary measure against sporadic cases of communicable diseases in this section, was raised to-day. The health of the reservation officials to-day declared absolutely normal. Thousands of enlisted men crowded Norfolk's streets, enjoying the first liberty for three weeks.

Buy War Savings Stamps at This Store.  
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Attractive Values For To-Day

Wonderful values created for to-day that are the results of special efforts by our buyers to produce the unusual for this one day—values that bring with them savings that cannot be duplicated on any other day in any other store.

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**Women's Suits, \$29.75 and \$25**

Newest spring models of poplins and blue serge, with the new ripple or Norfolk coats, beautifully trimmed with braid and buttons, belted skirts; some coats with belts and large buckles; all this season's newest models.

**Betty Wales Dresses, \$18.00**

Betty Wales Dresses for misses' street or school wear, navy blue serge trimmed with gray and just a touch of red.

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Women's Crepe de Chine Waists, in flesh or white, with large collars of satin in pretty jabot effects; well made and perfect fitting.

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Velling, navy, brown, green and black; plain net and with dots and scrolls. HALF PRICE. (Sold from 25c to \$1.50 yd.)

**Marabou Scarfs and Muffs.**  
also Combination Scarfs of marabou and silk; brown and black. HALF PRICE. (Sold from \$2.98 to \$15.00.)

**The Mosby Special Dress**  
Shields, sizes 4-5; guaranteed; regular 30c; to-day, 21c pair

# EXCHANGE PRISONERS

Austria and Entente Allies Do It for First Time Since War Started.

(By Associated Press.) GENEVA, February 13.—The first exchange of prisoners of war between Austria and the allies has taken place near the Austrian frontier at Buchs. Three hundred and twenty-four of these exchanged prisoners have arrived at Geneva. They include two American volunteers, one English officer and seventy British colonials, all of whom were captured on the Turkish and Bulgarian fronts. The others were largely English and Scotch. Seventeen of the exchanged men were carried from the train on stretchers. Seventeen of the exchanged men were carried from the train on stretchers.

**STANDS BY GOVERNMENT**

House of Commons Defends Motion That Would Have Forced Resignation of Cabinet.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, February 13.—An amendment proposed by Richard Holt, Radical, expressing regret that "in accordance with the decisions of the supreme war council at Versailles, prosecution of the military effort is to be the only immediate task of the government," was rejected by a vote of 159 to 23. The minority was composed mainly of pacifists.

Lord Hugh Cecil had declared that the adoption of the amendment would involve the resignation of the government.

**WILL DISCUSS LABOR**

But War Inquiry of Senate Military Committee is Actually Complete.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, February 13.—Although the Senate Military Committee virtually has completed its war inquiry, Chairman Chamberlain late to-day arranged a hearing on labor problems growing out of the government's war operations. H. I. Gantt and Dean Herman Schneider, of the Cincinnati Engineering University, both now employed in the ordnance bureau, will discuss the labor situation.

**Stockmen Want Live Stock Policy.**

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, February 13.—President Wilson was urged to-day by a delegation from the American National Live Stock Association to adopt a national live stock policy covering production and distribution as one problem. It was suggested that a joint committee of the Department of Agriculture and the food administration formulate such a policy.

**Cheapeake Bay Steamers Running.**

(By Associated Press.) NORFOLK, Va., February 13.—The resumption of sailings to-day by the Washington steamship line and the arrival of Baltimore boats signaled the reopening of the Chesapeake Bay for navigation after being partially or wholly closed for six weeks, owing to ice formation. Incoming skippers declared conditions rapidly clearing, even in the upper bay.